FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BRAZILIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH ALIA, DEPARTS

AU310848 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 30 Dec 80

[Text] The delegation of the Brazilian Communist Party headed by Jose Duarte, member of the Central Committee of the party, left our country for home. During its stay in our country, the delegation held talks with the AWP Central Committee, which were characterized by complete unity of views on all matters that were discussed. Comrade Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, received the Brazilain delegation. Taking part in the meeting, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, were Behar Shtylla, member of the Central Committee, and other comrades. The delegation visited various districts in our country.

SOCIAL STUDIES IMPORTANT FOR TEMPERING NEW MAN

AU011515 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 24 Dec 80 p 1

[Excerpts] One of the greatest victories achieved in our country under the leadership of the party and one of the great and delicate tasks of socialist transformation is the further and constant education and tempering of the new man of our society imbued with a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communist moral traits, correct concepts about life, sound tastes and an undaunted revolutionary spirit. This is the essence of the ideological revolution that has taken and is taking place in our country. The constant and stable victories on the path of the revolution and socialist construction could not have been achieved and could not exist without this new man.

Although Marxism-Leninism has become the dominant ideology in our country, not only guiding the entire activity of our state and society but also embraced by the broad masses of the people, the further and constant deepening of the ideological revolution, past and present, will always remain at the center of attention of the party and its instruments. As was stressed at the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum, these problems also constitute one of the broadest and very important fields of study for our social sciences, which must become a sound mainstay of the party's entire work for the education of the new man.

A number of important problems are confronting these sciences. Thus, the need is now strongly felt for studies in the field of social consciousness and psychology, particularly for studies devoted to the problems of attitudes toward work and socialist property, the relationship between general and personal interests, the struggle against the manifestations and the pressure of petty bourgeois mentality, which, as the party teaches us, we must not consider as having been overcome. In these fields our scholars must argue more profoundly and comprehensively that the socialist society, and only this society, its ideals and its norms, guarantee genuine spiritual emancipation, individual freedoms and the affirmation of man's personality, which are indivisible from the freedom of the collective and the interests of the socialist society. Following the Eighth AWP Central Committee Plenum the themes in these fields have been identified both at the center and in the districts, but the point is that the work must be centered on those studies which correspond better with the acute problems of our economic development, the overcoming of difficulties and the fulfillment of tasks. Information is presented and reports are made, which are valuable, but we are talking here about sociological studies to be carried out by district party committees and mass organizations. The question concerns current problems and the fact that they should be tackled from those angles of social psychology more directly related to attitudes toward work and property, the strengthening of the spirit of collectivism and so forth. This work on problems of social psychology has also begun in the districts, but it needs deepening, particularly on questions pertaining to the complex of social relations, offering a broad field of study.

Of particular importance are those questions pertaining to the socialist family, its educational role in our society, and the paths of its further development and consolidation. The problems of the complete emancipation of women, their further emancipation from the heavy burden of housework, their increased participation in social, cultural and scientific life, the elevation of their political, educational and cultural role, their deserved place in society, in management, in the family and everywhere are also of particular importance.

A rich field for social studies is also offered by the problems pertaining to the revolutionary training and education of the younger generation. The education of youth is a borad and complex matter. As the party instructs us, this must not be viewed merely as a preserve of the youth organization. The education of youth is also the task of the schools, trade unions, women's organizations, cultural, artistic and scientific institutions, and so forth, whose cooperation is essential. Studies pertaining to the education of youth must thus be considered in all the complexity of the matter, with all these factors taken into account, both separately and in coordination with each other.

Social studies are essential and serve the party's effort to raise its scientific level and to insure that its line is implemented in all its aspects, in a timely and correct way, in order to create among the broad masses of the people a feeling of pleasure at work and in life, to stimulate creative thinking, to educate people with a feeling of mutual love, to have pure thoughts of proletarian justice and to be ready to serve wherever the country may need them; in other words, to further elevate the new man raised and educated by the party, because, as Comrade Enver stressed at the Eighth AWP Central Committee Planum, a political and ideologically educated and scientifically trained person is the decisive factor in furthering progress in all fields of activity. And, thus marching with closed ranks and shoulder to shoulder, socialism is built. The country is made prosperous and the spirit of men is embellished.This is the happiness of our people, the party says. This is the happiness that we are successfully building.

BRIEFS

AWP SEMINAR ON CONSTRUCTION--This morning the AWP Central Committee organized a seminar in Tirana on certain important problems pertaining to the elevation of the leading role of party grassroots organization in the construction sector. The seminar was attended by district party committee secretaries, secretaries of basis organizations and bureaus in construction enterprises, officials from central departments, representatives of mass organizations and others. The seminar was also attended by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Construction Rahman Hanku; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, and others. Simon Stefani delivered a report on raising the leading role of the party organizations in the construction sector. The seminar reviewed the achievements attained in the construction of large industrial projects during the current 5-year period. New tasks were set to raise the scientific level of the work of the party grassroots organizations, and to better implement the party's policy in the field of investments, designing and construction, as well as in the construction materials industry. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Dec 80 AU]

DKP CHAIRMAN HERBERT MIES ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU250858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], arrived in Bulgaria yesterday on a vacation. At Sofia Airport he was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary and by other high-ranking officials at the BCP Central Committee.

LILOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM LATIN AMERICA

AU311424 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Dec 80 P 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned last night. The delegation attended the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress, and visited Nicaragua at the invitation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and by high-ranking functionaries of the Central Committee.

Anais Callado Albejales, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Cuban Embassy in Sofia, was also present at the airport.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ON REELECTION

AU311305 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Dec 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

Please accept my most sincere congratualations, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, on the occasion of your reelection to the post of MPLA chairman.

It is particularly pleasant for me to express the feelings of profound respect which the Bulgarian communists have for you--the loyal son of the Angolan people, the consistent fighter for the freedom, independence and social progress of Angola, for the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity of independent Africa and supporter of the development of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the socialist community countries.

We wish the MPLA leadership, the Angolan workers and peasants and the progressive intelligentsia in your country great successes in implementing the decisions of the first extraordinary congress of your party, which will represent an importanly new step forward along the path bequeathed to you by Agostinho Neto, the immortal son of the Angolan people--implementation of the program on building the foundations of socialism in the People's Republic of Angola.

We are convinced that the relations of solidarity and friendship existing between our two parties will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Angolan peoples, in the interest of the struggle for peace and international security against imperialism and neo-colonialism, for the elimination of the last remnants of colonialism and racism, for the sake of socialism.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES UNITED AGRARIANS 25 DECEMBER

AU301431 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Dec 80 p 2

[Report on address delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, at meeting with a delegation of the BNAU, headed by Petur Tanchev, BNAU secretary, on 25 December in Sofia]

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction and the satisfaction of the BCP Central Committee with the active role and great successes achieved by BNAU members in the agricultural field during the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and in building a developed socialist society. Comrade Zhivkov pointed out that the achievements are an expression of the indestructible militant friendship and alliance which link the BCP and the BNAU together--the communists and united agrarians--for the sake of the Bulgarian people's well-being and prosperity, for the sake of the ascending development of Bulgaria--our native land--along the path of socialism and communism. Our militant alliance, Comrade Zhivkov stated, our joint work and common struggle, which have produced great results in the years following the victory of the socialist revolution and throughout the period of socialist construction, are historical achievements. All Bulgarian patriots are proud of those achievements, the entire Bulgarian people are proud of the successes.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further recalled the credits earned by the BNAU in implementing the BCP policy in the socialist reorganization of agriculture, in collectivizing and transforming that branch of the economy into a highly productive sector of our socialist economy. Many united agrarians are frontranking workers in production. They set an example of industriousness and lofty patriotism, Comrade Zhivkov stressed.

I would like to note in particular that the work accomplished by the BNAU groups, their efforts and achievements in developing the public sector in agriculture, in better utilizing private plots and in utilizing the great opportunities and reserves existing in this sector, deserve full support and high appreciation. Dear comrades, I ask you to accept the gratitude of the Central Committee Politburo and my own gratitude.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled once again on the exceptionally important role played by private plots at the present stage of development, the sector being an inseparable part of our socialist agriculture to ensure more and more varied goods, constantly improve the people's living standard and better coordinate the public and individual interests of the working people under socialism. In this connection, Comrade Zhivkov stated: The experience and the successes of the united agrarians in this sector once more confirm the correctness of the joint decisions adopted by the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the BNAU Permanent Board and the Fatherland Front to establish a system of self-sufficiency of conurbation systems in fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, eggs and fish. The successes also confirm the correctness of the policy of developing private plots to extend and complement the public sector in agriculture, the policy of using private plots to increase agricultural production and to safeguard a regular supply of the population throughout the year with fruit, vegetables, meat and other animal products.

It is necessary to jointly overcome obstacles of all kinds--economic, organizational, administrative, legal, and psychological--obstacles which impede the development of better utilizing auxiliary farms and private plots. If every worker and collective would adopt the attitude of a careful farmer concerned about his plot, there would be real opportunities for auxiliary farms and private plots to develop in producing more varied goods--or even, I daresay--all necessary products to cover the needs of individual families, of collectives and of the markets.

Generally speaking, auxiliary farms and private plots should cultivate everything that our native soil produces so as to transform them into solid support for the self-sefficiency system. I think that we could assume the task--upon the basis of intensified development of the public and private agricultural sector--more and more fully to use pastures and meadows, and thus, by 1981, to ensure the full self-sufficiency of the conurbation systems in agricultural products, so that 1981 may become a year of thorough positive change in that respect. The decree, issued by the BCP Central Committee and by the Council of Ministers and recently published in connection with increasing agricultural production and improving its effectiveness, creates even more favorable conditions.

Of course, this task requires additional care on the part of state and economic organs and on the part of all public organizations, in particular on the part of the agro-industrial complexes, Comrade Todor Zhivkov continued. It is necessary, above all, not to allow any confrontation between the public agricultural sector and the private sector. On the contrary, the trend of harmonious development of the public and private agricultural sectors must be unrelentingly continued by ensuring uniform planning and management at all levels, by rendering full assistance to the private plots to include seeds, fodder, machines and so forth. The new documents on the development of private plots, which are expected to be adopted, must open further opportunities in that respect. It is necessary for the national agroindustrial union and for the okrug agroindustrial unions and agroindustrial complexes to even more closely assist the private plots in their problems and tasks and to support them with material and economic means and incentives for their intensive development. The agroindustrial complexes bear particular responsibility for consolidating the private plots and increasing their effectiveness, as well as in purchasing and utilizing their production. The role of the Central Cooperative Union should not be underestimated and the same applies to the role of Central Cooperative Union organs on a local scale in connection with purchasing and utilizing the goods offered by private plots and auxiliary farms.

After stating that, Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled on the new tasks which the united agrarians are setting for themselves in 1981 and 1982 by expressing his high appreciation for their initiative in producing and delivering to the state over 20 percent of the production envisaged by the plan in the output of agricultural goods from private plots. Comrade Zhivkov pointed out: It is a gratifying fact that these tasks are being assumed by all united agrarians. There is no doubt that your initiative will contribute to transforming the struggle for more agricultural production and for the self-sufficiency of conurbation systems into a nationwide cause.

We also highly appreciate the readiness of the united agrarians to actively participate in improving socialist labor organization in the agricultural sector and to build up brigades of a new type that will ensure a manifold increase of labor productivity and effectiveness in agricultural work.

Having once more expressed most sincere gratitude to the BNAU and to its Permanent Board, as well as to all BNAU members, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his confidence and the confidence of the BCP Central Committee that the joint work of communists and united agrarians will continue to develop in the future and will be enriched in its forms and essence, to the benefit of all Bulgarian people. Only a few days separate us from 1981, he stated. This will be the year in which we are going to celebrate the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. It will be the year of the 12th BCP Congress, the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. I would like, on the threshold of this new year, to appeal to all communists, to all united agrarians and to all working people in towns and villages, to devote their efforts and energies, their minds and hearts to implementing the tasks set by the plan for our country's socioeconomic development in 1981 and 1982, to devote all their efforts to better satisfying the people's material and intellectual needs, to successfully build a developed socialist society in our dear fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CZYREK'S VISIT TO MOSCOW CONFIRMS FRIENDSHIP

AU311700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 80 p 7

[Pavol Minarik article: "A Word on Events: Alliance, Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The recent visit by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to Moscow is a continuation of the good and already traditional practice of meetings and consultations of ministers of foreign affairs of the socialist community states. Neighborly dialogue is always useful, devoted to searching for new ways and possibilities to enrich mutual relations. In this vein the official visit of J. Czyrek to the USSR, which took place on an invitation extended by the Soviet Government, can also be evaluated. Its importance was boosted by J. Czyrek's talks with Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

We all well know that Poland is undergoing an uneasy and complex stage of its socialist development, and precisely in times like these the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community, the quality of their close cooperation, and their mutual support and assistance are important. These factors are also characteristic of the talks of the Polish minister of foreign affairs with the leading representatives of the CPSU and Soviet Government. Let us recall that many Soviet and Polish representatives have met on various levels in recent months already. Within the framework of their talks, for example, Soviet aid to Poland in the form of credits and deliveries of various products, especially foodstuffs, has been agreed on.

During the October visit of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski to Moscow, talks with the highest Soviet party and state officials fully affirmed the premanency and reliability of the two countries' alliance, the friendship between their nations and the unity of their parties.

Polish-Soviet relations are successfully developing in accordance with the vital interests of the two nations. This is of especially great importance in the current complex international situation, and in the current complex situation in Poland. The conviction expressed by L. Brezhnev during his meeting with J. Czyrek, that communists and the other working people of Poland will succeed--under the leadership of the PZPR--in rapidly overcoming the difficulties that have arisen in the course of building socialism, is encouraging; it is a stimulus. This approach is a clear illustration of the honest and constructive relationship of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the Polish People's Republic. This is also attested to by the joint communique which emphasized, among other things, that Soviet-Polish relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and that they reliably serve the cause of the two countries' people and the cause of socialism and peace. The communique also states that the exchange of views fully affirmed their unanimity on the development of the international situation and the topicality of the assessment and conclusions drawn at the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in May 1980, and at the recent meeting of the leading party and state representatives of the fraternal countries in Moscow.

The alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union have been and will remain the foundation of the foreign policy of People's Poland. Therefore, one can view with satisfaction the course and results of the latest Soviet-Polish talks. As J. Czyrek said in Moscow, the talks deepened the unity of views and strengthened close cooperation, and included friendly and full understanding of the PZPR and the whole nation's efforts aimed at overcoming the present difficulties.

These were talks which again manifested the firmness of the fraternal alliance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, the two nations and their Marxist parties.

KOZIK STRESSES AID TO FOREIGN TRADE UNIONS

AU302139 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 29 December on page 2 carries a 750-word interview given to M. Krajnakova by V. Kozik, secretary of the CSSR's Central Council of Trade Unions, on the subject of the importance of international solidarity. The date and place of the interview are not given.

Kozik says in part that "the fulfillment of international duties has an important place in the plans of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movements activity."

This year, Kozik says, Czechoslovak trade unions spent more than Kcs16 million from its "solidarity fund," a part of which went to "Socialist Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Korea." Moreover, "significant support" was given to the international committee for solidarity with the workers and people of Chile, and to the national convention of the working people of Uruguay that is active in exile. A part of the Czechoslovak trade union help consists of regular seminars and courses to train trade union cadres from the developing and some capitalist countries, stipends for study in the CSSR or sending CSSR trade union lecturers to those countries. This year, five courses were held in the CSSR for trade union functionaries from nine Latin American countries, and from Zimbabwe, PDRY, Portugal and five countries "of the former French Africa."

The Czechoslovak trade unions gave "material aid" to trade union centers in Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Guinea, Mali, Cyprus "and so forth," as well as "significant aid" to trade unions in the Arab countries, Syria, Lebanon, the PDRY and to the Palestinians.

"No less significant is our aid to the families of unemployed in the capitalist countries, and the aid given in the form of medical treatment in the CSSR to trade union functionaries from the developing and capitalist countries," Kozik said.

PARTY COMMITTEE GREETS FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY

LD291320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Dec 80

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a letter of greetings to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on its 60th anniversary. The letter recalls the long tradition of fraternal solidarity and close cooperation between Czechoslovak and French communists especially in the common struggle against fascism and in defense of the independence of the people of Europe against international imperialism and reaction.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES MOJSOV ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

LD231054 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 22 Dec (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Communisty Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak congratulated League of Communists of Yugoslavia President Lazar Mojsov on his 60th birthday.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON REELECTION TO POST

LD231040 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 22 Dec (CETEKA)--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent today a telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro on his re-election as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

HUSAK SUMS UP POLICIES IN NEW YEAR TV ADDRESS

LD011612 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Jan 81

[New Year address by President Gustav Husak speaking in Slovak--recorded]

[Text] Dear fellow citizens, comrades. Now, at the beginning of 1981, I wish to greet you all most cordially on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the Czechoslovak Government, and on my own behalf. I cordially greet also those of our citizens who are abroad. From the bottom of my heart I wish you all good health, success in work, happiness and satisfaction in your personal lives, and happiness in your homes. We send our fraternal greetings and wishes also to our most loyal friends, the people of the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. We wish them new successes in the construction of socialism and communism. We cordially greet also the friends of socialist Czechoslovakia everywhere.

Dear friends, the year 1980, to which we said goodbye only a few hours ago, was for our state yet another year of a life of peace and constructive work. We celebrated the 35 years since the beginning of the new and free life with feelings of pride about the good results achieved and feelings of gratitude to the previous generations of fighters for a happy and free life of the people, for social progress and socialism. In the 1,000-year history of our nations 35 years is not a long time. Nevertheless, we have done a lot in the course of those 35 years to fulfill long-cherished dreams about freedom, social justice, equality and progress, about a better life for the working man.

In generally assessing last year we can responsibly say that in our work for the further development of our country and a happy life of the people there was a predominance of positive results, in the national economy and other branches of the life of our society. This was so despite the fact that in 1980, too, we had to solve very complex tasks and overcome many obstacles. More than ever before real circumstances and the important changes that had taken place in the political and economic development in the world had to be taken into account.

In the international arena, the most reactionary imperialist circles, in an attempt to keep their shaken positions, have set along the path of stepping up tension and creating conflicts and confrontations in various parts of the world. They create various obstacles to the policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and detente. In an attempt to upset the existing balance in the world and gain a strategic superiority over the states of the socialist community, they have again set along the path of feverish armament. They are attacking the forces of progress and democracy who are fighting for the freedom of nations, against imperialist deomination and exploitation. The sharpest edge of their attacks is directed against the states of the socialist community. In this situation it is exceptionally urgent to step up the effort of all those who care for the preservation of peace in order to stop the efforts of imperialism. We are convinced that the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces in the world are able, through their joint and determined approach, to frustrate the plans of imperialism and ensure a peaceful life for nations. This is the main purpose of the coordinated peace policy of the states of the socialist community, as confirmed again at the recent meeting of the highest party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states in Moscow. On that occasion, the numerous peace and disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and the states of the Warsaw Pact were recalled, and the inevitability of solving all open international questions through negotiations on an equal and just basis was emphasized.

Czechoslovakia, which has always stressed its readiness to maintain good contacts and to develop mutually advantageous cooperation with states with different social systems, fully supports this peace policy and actively contributes to its implementation. It is understandable that our main interest is concentrated on the adoption of measures for detente and for improving the situation in Europe. However, we also support with equal determination efforts to strengthen peace and to remove centers of tension in other parts of the world. We have therefore welcomed with great interest and have given our full support to the new significant proposals of the Soviet Union recently put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit in India.

Our people very closely follow events in the Polish People's Republic. This is natural. We are neighbors and allies. We are convinced that communists, the working class and working people of fraternal Poland will succeed in overcoming the crisis situation and in ensuring the further development of the country along the path of socialism. In this they can firmly rely on our solidarity and support.

In the present world the vital importance for our people of the friendship, firm alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community is being confirmed. This is a reliable guarantee of the peaceful life of our people, of its happy socialist present and future. It is a guarantee of the security, independence and national freedom of our state, and its further development. In the future, too, therefore, it will be the basis of our foreign policy activity.

Dear fellow citizens, the year 1980 was for our people yet another year of political and economic stability and a year of positive development for our society. The joint effort of our workers, farmers and intelligentsia, the nations and nationalities of our country, has led us further along the path of socialist development. Even in the considerably more demanding conditions we ensured a progressive development of the economy, and strengthened the high living standards and social security of our people. It was necessary to solve serious problems in the national economy and to cope with difficulties caused by both internal and external events. The importance of improving the quality and efficiency of work in the economy and in the life of our entire society is become more urgent. We must put much greater demands on raising the standard of management at all levels. This is to be aided also by a package of measures to improve the planned system of management we are beginning to implement this year. The only viable path to coping with the ever more demanding requirements resulting from our needs and from the development of the world economy is in a substantial improvement of our work. We have done already a lot in this direction--but the results still do not reflect our potential and needs. All these questions were again openly and critically discussed at the sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and on other occasions. This year these conclusions must be consistently implemented at every place of work.

In 1980 we completed the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan it was possible, thanks to the selfless work of the people, to raise our economy to a higher level. The volume of the created national income grew by about one-fifth. The volume of industrial production grew by one-fourth, and agricultural production by 10 percent despite 2 years with poor harvests. The standards of the personal and social consumption of the majority of the people were increased. We were resolving a number of very important tasks in the social policy. We commissioned a number of very important projects which will strengthen our economy and improve the life of our people. Much was done for housing construction, for the development of Prague and Bratislava, our towns and villages, for improving the living conditions of the people. These results are emphasized in comparison with development in the capitalist countries which are experiencing deep political and economic upheavals. The production of those countries went down.

Millions of unemployed live in uncertainty, in the fear of tomorrow; they are desperate. This all hits particularly badly working people and especially young people.

The political and economic development in our country was characterized in 1980 by an atmosphere of general calm, creative work, optimism, trust and security, by the development of socialist democracy and widespread social activity. This was illustrated not only by important all-state events, but especially by everyday life and work of the people in our enterprises and plants, towns and villages, by the activity of the national committees and organizations of the National Front. These are not negligible results--and in the present world they cannot be taken for granted either. Our results confirm the correctness of our path, the path of the construction of a developed socialist society which provides guarantees for ensuring a happy and full life of our people. We assess positively the work done and we are justly proud of our successes. However, we look critically at our shortcomings and there are plenty of those, too. We see our substantial and so far unused possibilities. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is entering the 1980's as a strong, advanced socialist state thanks to the unity of its people, its advanced economy, and the shared determination to work selflessly for one's country. Our experiences from the construction of a socialist society make it possible for us to look into the future with the faith that in the years to come, too, our people will have a good and happy life without crisis and insecurities.

Dear friends, comrades: In 1981 we expect important events that will affect all our people. The 16th Congress of the CPCZ will be held in April and it will determine the further program of the development of our socialist country. In July the general elections for the representative bodies at all levels will be held. We shall also recall the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party and its victorious and revolutionary path. We shall start with the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan during which we intend further to develop our economy, and improve the material and cultural conditions of citizens' lives. This, in fact, is the main purpose of all our policies. The tasks we set ourselves in 1981 are not easy. If we are to do well in the hard international competition, anf if we want to maintain all that has been achieved and, in keeping with possibilities, even to improve living standards, if we want gradually to solve a number of new and pressing needs, every one of us in all branches must deliver work which is better, of a higher quality and more productive. The truth of the old revolutionary working class song that work is the mother of progress is a deep truth. This wisdom is of permanent value. It is necessary everywhere to create a good, demanding and stimulating atmosphere, an atmosphere advantageous for the development of social and work initiative but at the same time intolerant to the shortcomings and faults which occur occasionally--and their are quite a few of them--and which are justly criticized by our people.

On many an occasion our people have demonstrated through their work their maturity, will and determination to contribute as much as possible to the cause of progress in our country. The commitment and responsible work of our working people amount to an inexhaustible source of strength of our socialist system. We are convinced that through the joint effort of our citizens, members of all parties and social organizations, of the National Front, the older and the young generation, women, youth, workers in industry, agriculture, the building industry, trade, science and research, the arts, schools, health care--in a world our people in all branches contributing to the development of our society and to its protection--will manage this year to make another significant step in the development of our country.

On this occasion I sincerely wish to thank all those who, through their selfless work, have contributed to the good results achieved in 1980.

At the same time I welcome and highly praise the broad stream of pledges being concluded by working collectives and individuals in honour of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 60th anniversary of the foundation of our party.

Once again, dear friends, I wish you all the best in 1981. Let us all make a contribution to successful results of our joint work, to an ever better life in our country, to the preservation of peace and calm in the world, to the continued thriving of our country, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

'SOBER' BALANCE SHEET OF SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN SEEN

AU011901 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "How We Managed"]

[Excerpts] We have drawn up the balance sheet of 1980 and the whole Sixth 5-Year Plan. It was, without doubt, a more difficult period than the preceding one, but we succeeded in maintaining the national economy's dynamic development, even though its pace was slower. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan the national income rose by about Kcs90 billion and will be 22 percent higher than in 1975. Industrial production and construction work increased by about 25 percent. Despite the fact that agriculture was affected by 2 poor years, the volume of agricultural production for the 5 years will be about 10 percent higher than in the previous 5-Year Plan. These, understandably, are just preliminary estimates; accurate results will be published in a report of the Federal Statistical Office at the end of January.

Despite all this, the results achieved this year and in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan must be assessed soberly. We counted on a higher growth of the national income. It was not achieved because the standard of our exports and the prices achieved for the exported products did not correspond to the continuing growth of prices paid for the necessary imports. Moreover, thanks to our agreements, especially with the Soviet Union, many raw and other materials were imported considerably cheaper than what we would have had to pay on the world market. All this attests to the fact that despite all exhortations, the technical and qualitative standard of the export production is rising slower than desirable.

Next to the qualitative production indexes, we also must note that despite the reduction of standard energy and material consumption per production unit, our consumption continues to be considerably higher (by 40-50 percent) than in other industrially advanced countries. The reduction of the production sector's consumption fell Kcs35 billion short of the target envisaged by the plan--and this is one of the explanations why the growth of the national income was slower than planned.

Particular attention will have to be paid to the development of work productivity. The increase in production was to be achieved up to 90 percent by increased work productivity, but--in fact--only 75 percent was achieved. The pace of increasing work productivity systematically decreased throughout the Sixth 5-Year Plan--a very unfavorable phenomenon. Its consequences are even more profound in connection with the development of wages, which was faster. This upset one of the important economic balances.

We must assess equally soberly the growth of the national economy's basic assets. Up to one-third of the planned capacities did not go into operation in each year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, although the plan already counted on their Kcs5 billion worth of production.

PRESS RELEASE ON GDR-USSR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD241100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Dec (ADN)--A press release was published in Berlin on Tuesday on the 27th meeting of the GDR and USSR Government commission on economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It ways, among other things:

The delegations were led by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The high point of the meeting was the discussion between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, with the delegations' leaders and chairmen of the government commission. During his visit Leonid Kostandov was received by the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph.

The 27th session focused on measures and tasks aimed at the consistent implementation of the program to specialize and cooperate in production up to 1990, signed in October 1979, as well as the protocol on coordinating economic plans between 1981 and 1985 signed in February 1980. In its work the commission was guided by the basic agreements concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on steadily growing economic cooperation.

The joint government commssion, at its 27th session, also signed further documents on the major trend in specialization and cooperation up to 1990 in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the optical engineering industry. These documents were signed by the competent ministers. The agreed "main trends" are orientated on the joint development of effective technologies and automatic processes in the production of items with new properties and a division of labor in this respect, on greater economy in production materials and on better utilization of shortening research and development time on projects, the rational utilization of the scientific and production potential of both countries with a simultaneous restriction of costs.

The commission stressed that the signing of these documents terminated an important phase in implementing the program for specialization and cooperation in production. This had laid down the major trends for 35 branches agreed by the competent ministers toward progress in the division of labor in science, technology and production providing for the major sectors and in tasks of cooperation in the next two 5-year plan periods.

At the 27th session of the joint government commssion the tasks, subjects and deadlines for joint work were laid down with regard to five existing government agreements, and protocols were signed to prolong these agreements for the next 5-year plan period.

The commission stressed that forces had been united in major sectors of scientific and technical progress from the very beginning of the new 5-year plan period with the special aim of speedily intensifying the economies of the two countries and organizing production to utmost efficiency.

The government agreement on scientific and production cooperation in polyurethane chemistry marks the consistent continuation of successful cooperation in the development of new products and raw materials, in existence for more than 10 years, with the aim of further increasing the manufacture of polyurethane in both countries for their own requirements and for export.

The focal point of continued cooperation in the sphere of single-cell proteins is the organization of production in an efficient plant in the GDR, the safeguarding of its projected output as well as the further intensification of its production.

The government agreement on the development of a uniform system of Electronic Communications Engineering (ESEN) provides for the application in industry of the joint research and development results achieved. Another key point of the 27th meeting constitutes measures to deepen specialization and collaboration in industry with the aim of using the advantages of the socialist division of labor in raising efficiency and production quality.

In the sphere of engineering five ministerial agreements were signed specifying the range of goods for two-way deliveries agreed in the coordination of the plans, and lay down the quality and technical parameters. These agreements place mutual exports and imports in the next 5 years on a stable basis and provide better guarantees for deliveries.

The agreements concluded concerning the production of cutting machine tools and metal forming technology provide for joint scientific and technical work to create new custom-built machine tools as well as a series of automatic presses and press complex compounds. The specialization agreement on the equipment of the food industry provides for an increase in the exchange of specialized products in this industry during the coming 5-year plan period to 160 percent.

An agreement on the exchange of important equipment and instruments is of great significance for the material and technical deliveries of major products of medical technology to the medical services of the two countries.

On the basis of long years of cooperation, enterprises and concerns in both countries have developed high performance equipment for the manufacture of container glass and the drawing of glass tubes whose parameters correspond to top world standards. The agreements concluded provide for the Soviet Union to engage in the specialized production and long-term supply of this equipment.

Further significant agreements on raising production quality and securing extensive goods deliveries up to 1985 were signed in the electrical engineering and electronic sectors.

Specialized agreements which contain the continuation of the traditional trend of the division of labor and supplementing it with new products by using microelectronics are of great importance in meeting the growing economic requirements for communications and electronic computer equipment.

A specialization agreement in the sphere of x-ray analysis measuring technology, electronic microscopic and mass spectrometry provides for trebling two-way deliveries of important scientific and technical instruments for research and industry in both countries.

In accordance with the results of plan coordination a specialization agreement provides for the exchange of precision and optical products.

An agreement on specialization in the production of thyristors provides for the better satisfying the growing requirement of the economies of the two countries in these semiconductor building elements.

The prolongation of the ministerial agreement on the manufacture of dense silicate concrete stipulates that after the establishment of relevant major technical installations in both countries work will proceed on perfecting jointly developed technologies and broadening the possibility of deployment. Priority will be given to reducing production time and energy and material requirements.

Control deliberations on the state of implementing previously concluded agreements were held during the 27th session.

State Secretary on Cooperation

AU311026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Dec 80 p 2

[ND/ADN report: "Program of Specialization and Cooperation Will Be Further Implemented: New GDR-USSR Agreements Concluded: Important Joint Ventures"]

[Summary] Berlin (ND/ADN)--"In 1980 several important agreements and accords were concluded between the GDR and the USSR which serve to implement the long-term program of cooperation and specialization. Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Science and Technology, pointed out, in this context, measures for joint development of coal refining, particularly the gasification and chemical processing of brown coal." In addition the state secretary listed projects in the metal-processing and chemical industry and stressed the importance of further stepping up development of microelectronics and apparatus building.

"More than 400 joint patents and more than 2,800 consolidated standards are the outcome of past cooperation between the two countries. The main directions of a division of labor between the GDR and the Soviet Union up to 1990 have been defined for a total of 35 national economic branches. One of the results of the cooperation is the oxosynthesis [oxosynthese] plant for the production of grease alcohols [fettalcohol] in Perm which was commissioned this year. The technology was developed by specialists from both countries, the equipment was supplied by GDR enterprises. A Parex plant for the manufacture of normal parafins began working in Kirishi near Leningrad as another joint venture."

In October an industrial pilot plant for the manufacture of large building components of dense silicate concrete started production of Goetschendorf, Neubrandenburg Bezirk, on the basis of a pertinent agreement between the GDR and the USSR.

"Serial output of microprocessor systems developed together with Soviet experts began at the microelectronics combine and the combine for medical and laboratory technical equipment is supplying a jointly devised automatic analysis device which uses Soviet modules for the needs of both countries and which substantially expedites blood examinations."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REVIEWS 1980 FOREIGN POLICY

AU011537 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 29 December, carries on page 3 a 2,500-word Werner Micke article, "From the Balance Sheet for 1980--Successful Activity for the People's Well-Being: 1 Year of Active Foreign Policy of Our Republic: Respected in the World as a Bulwark of Socialism and Peace; the Alliance With the Soviet Union Is a Constant in Our Actions; New Initiative of the Fraternal Countries for the Peoples' Security; Erich Honecker's State Visit; Together With all Revolutionary and Progressive Forces; Relations With National Liberated States Developed; Resolute Endorsement of the Principles of Peaceful Coexistence," reviewing the highlights of GDR foreign policy in 1980.

Touching on Poland the article notes: "In connection with the situation in the Polish People's Republic, it is our opinion that nobody to whose heart the cause of peace and socialism is close can be indifferent to the events in the neighboring country. Our party and country are practicing fraternal solidarity with the PZPR in overcoming the difficulties that have cropped up on the road of socialist development. It is in that spirit that the GDR is rendering political and economic aid to People's Poland. The GDR's interest in a stable situation in the Polish People's Republic results from its aspirations to further developing fraternal relations and to further strengthening the socialist community of states and from the principles of proletarian internationalism."

Referring to relations with the FRG, Micke writes: "In relations with the FRG we are constructively guided by the principle that a war must never again spring from German soil. This useful bilaterally and for the situation on the continent as well. While the FRG has not been short on words of peace, in actual fact it has committed itself to stepped-up armaments in NATO and to changing the military balance of power to the detriment of the socialist states, and has placed revanchist aspirations, pursued on a long-term basis, vis-a-vis the GDR and other socialist countries above its obligations resulting from international treaties and above its signature on the Helsinki Final Act. But only if the anachronistic fictions of the 'German Reich within the borders of 1937' are thrown into the dustbin of history, only if there is full respect for state sovereignty and only on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence--without any allowances--can there be any advancement in the relations between the GDR and the FRG."

COURT CONVICTS WEST BERLINER FOR 'SUBVERSION'

AU011530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 29 December the Potsdam Bezirk Court sentenced (West) Berlin resident Dieter Teichmann to 10 years imprisonment for crimes under Section 105 of the Penal Code for abuse of the transit agreement. As a recruited and paid agent of a criminal gang operating from West Berlin, Teichmann intensively participated in the preparation and perpetration of organized big crimes against the GDR. In keeping with his orders he systematically and unscrupulously abused the GDR transit routes and provisions for entering the GDR capital of Berlin in perpetrating his subversive acts. The Ford automobile with the license plate No 8-ME 71 used for the crimes was impounded.

HONECKER GREETS LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY

LD021026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jan (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, has sent a telegram on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Luxembourg Communist Party. It says:

"The Luxembourg Communist Party is firmly rooted in the country's social life. In the struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the process of detente, in the work for securing and expanding social and democratic rights and for reestablishing the unity of action of the working people against all attempts to place the burdens of the exacerbating capitalist crisis onto the shoulders of the working people, it is proving itself to be a responsible national party, as the fighting advance guard of the working class.

"True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Luxembourg communists stand always on the side of those fighting in the world against imperialism and reaction, for democracy and social progress. The unequivocal Marxist-Leninist stand on the fundamental questions of our time, as well as its decisive work against any forms of anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns, form the basis of the regard and high esteem which your party also enjoys on the international scene."

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

AU311726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Dec 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the New Year, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, has addressed the members and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA] Border Troops and Civil Defense. In cordial words, he thanked them for the enterprising fulfillment of their duty in reliably protecting the gains of the worker-peasant power. The readiness for action of the troops and staff of all branches of the NVA, border troops and GDR civil defense has increased, he stated.

"We have achieved a great deal because we have never been alone. The Soviet Union stands at our side, the communists of Lenin's party, and their powerful and combat-tested armed forces. We have coped with our task in alliance with the socialist states and armies in Europe," the minister pointed out. This is the main reason why it was possible to preserve peace on the European Continent in 1980 in the struggle against the fierce resistance of the enemies of detente in the imperialist NATO bloc. This struggle continues and may increase in severity, because the most reactionary and aggressive imperialist forces have gathered worldwide for a new drive against socialism, and are increasingly pursuing a course of aggravating international relations.

As a result of this, the political and military responsibility for peace of the peoples of the socialist community and its armed forces is increasing. The socialist military coalition possesses everything necessary to foil the imperialist plans. It possesses the required modern weapons and technical combat equipment, and above all well trained soldiers who are resolved to fight and who are masters of their trade.

The "Comradeship in Arms 80" maneuver again proved to friend and foe alike that the soldiers of socialism are ready and able at any time to decisively rebuff the imperialist would-be conquerors. "Armed with this certitude, we are entering the eighties under SED leadership, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet comrades in arms and with the soldiers of the other fraternal armies. We can say with certainty that everything possible will be done in future to struggle for and defend the happy future in peace and prosperity for the mothers and fathers of our country, for our women and children, and for all people in our homeland," the minister stated.

In the year of the 10th SED Congress, the soldiers of the republic will give their best and will accomplish their class assignment resolutely and in a disciplined manner. In this spirit, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann wished all members and civilian employees of the NVA, Broder Troops and Civil Defense and their families a sound, happy and successful new year.

JEWISH LEADER GREETS HONECKER ON NEW YEAR

AU011555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR, addressed the following letter to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday:

"At the onset of the eighth decade of this century, I also congratulate you on behalf of the Association of Jewish Communities in the GDR and combine with this all good wishes for a peaceful and happy 1981. We citizens of Jewish faith will also in the future do all we can to work for understanding among peoples and thus further consolidate our GDR.

"I wish you, very esteemed Mr Chairman of the State Council, good health and much joy and creative vigor."

JABLONSKI URGES COOPERATION IN NEW YEAR ADDRESS

LD312024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 31 Dec 80

[New Year address by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, delivered from the Belweder Palace in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Compatriots, the passing year will end in a few hours. We will welcome a new one, conveying good wishes to members of our families and to friends. We will embrace with our thoughts and sincere concern our common national affairs, our homeland. We are bidding farewell to a difficult and crucial year, a year of serious threats and great hopes.

Greater than usual devotion was needed in the daily work of laborers, peasants, intelligentsia, of all Poles. The conditions were more difficult in every sphere of the economy, social life, and culture. Achieving results required intensified efforts. Thanks to them many needs could be satisfied, although only in part. The peasants particularly had to overcome many obstacles. We are grateful for their labor and toil.

In the middle of this year we were facing acute social conflicts and tensions. They accumulated over a long time as a result of errors in economic and social policy and deep violations of the principles of socialist democracy. The social conflict contained the danger of deep divisions and upheavals. We prevented them by chosing a road of agreement. This has been a common victory of the workers' protest and the forces of renewal in the party. The road of socialist renewal born from this victory defines our present and our future.

We are facing many complicated problems and difficult tasks but we shall not waste the experiences of 1980. The Polish people are entering the new year enriched with its achievements, the great family of all our families.

We are removing the evil, we are strengthening social justice, we are deepening democracy, we are repairing the national economy. We shall enjoy our achievements faster, the more consistency there is in our actions, the more endurance and labor discipline.

A wide front of commonsense and of responsibility for common problems is being shaped around the renewal program and in the work for the country. It brings together members of the party, the allied parties, nonparty people, and people with various world outlooks from all generations.

This growing unity is our greatest strength. On it depends the future of the nation, emergence from the difficulties of the present situation and a guarantee for the successful development of the fatherland.

We are entering the new year without illusions and without easy promises. During the new year, no doubt, there will be confrontations between the opposing interests of the different circles, classes, social groups. Thus the country's difficult economic situation will be revealed ever more sharply because it is more difficult to share when there is less to share and when there are fewer possibilities for satisfying justified needs.

We are aware of all this but we also know that no one can take our place in tidying up our common home. It is we alone who can solve our problems on the political, economic and moral plane. The shape of tomorrow depends on us alone and on our work.

It is the task of the state to settle the different interests of the different groups to agree with the interests of the whole national community. The state can protect our national and civic rights only if it is strong, if there is order and good management in the state. The implementation of the principles of socialist democracy ensures for citizens influence on public matters.

This is at the same time a guarantee that there will be consolidated in the nation a sense of coresponsibility, that new sources of creative energy will be liberated.

In an atmosphere of reconciliation and hope we have already undertaken many actions aimed at making the construction of foundations for future development easier both in the material and spiritual sphere.

They will not yield results at once. However, if we combine party activity with an active bearing by everyone of us, if we succeed in combining the experience of older people with the ambition and social sensitivity of the young, provided we are not lacking calm, prudence, mutual understanding and respect, provided our impatience does not disturb law and order, our hopes borne out of the experiences of 1980 will be fulfilled.

Having confidence in our own possibilities let us exchange the simplest wishes: peace in the Polish home, happiness for our families, and for the entire nation, concord and efficiency in the act of renewal of all the forces ensuing from work and the democratic participation of citizens in resolving our common problems.

Let us greet the working class warmly. Let us thank the farmers, the intelligentsia, all those who multiply the material assets and the culture of the nation. Let us send greetings to our pride, the soldiers standing guard over our independence. Let us send greetings to the militia and to the services standing guard over the rule of law and order. Let us turn friendly thoughts to all those who spend New Year's Eve working far away from their dear ones.

Let us thank the Polish women wholeheartedly. It is they above all who bear the burden of everyday difficulties. Their concern animates the family home. It endows it with the warmth of love. Let us make every possible effort to alleviate the life of our mothers and wives.

Our young people are active contributors to the achievements of the nation and their values constitute the greatest treasury of forces guaranteeing the prosperity of its prospects. Let the coming year bring the greatest possible progress in resolving the problems concerning the young generation.

We wish the forthcoming congress of the party, which is carrying the main burden of responsibility for the present and the future of the nation, complete success in drafting a program which will serve to unite all Poles in work for the homeland. Let us send greetings to the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on New Year's Eve. Let us thank them for their lavish assistance.

The passing year has confirmed yet again the profound content of our cooperation based on solidarity. We direct words of appreciation to all those foreign political forces which have shown understanding for our problems. A strong, sovereign, socialist Poland in the heart of our continent is indispensable for the peaceful coexistence of the peoples living there. The attitude to them is a measure of the true intentions towards the Polish nation.

Poland has been, is and will be faithful to the alliances. But at the same time it will be ready to cooperate with all who desire to live in peace and esteem for other nations. Let us therefore send greetings to all people of good will throughout the world.

A special place in our thoughts is reserved for Poles living abroad. In the days which were most difficult for us many of them gave proof of their friendliness, sympathy, anxiety and solicitude. Let us send them our most sincere wishes for success. Let their work serve well the cause of bringing nations together, esteem for Poland and the Poles.

Compatriots, let us all together express our wishes for our fatherland that we will know how to mark our love for our fatherland with wise, deeply thought out and patient deeds; that we may find within ourselves enough strength to be able, through our joint efforts, to give new strength to the words truth, justice, democracy. We will then be able to look to our own future with confidence and optimism. Happy New Year. [The national anthem is played]

PZPR DAILY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM ISSUES

AU311211 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Dec 80 p 3

[Tomasz Jezioranski article: "Issues and Discussions Concerning Economic Reform"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION WAS SET UP BY THE POLITBURO 3 MONTHS AGO. THAT DECISION WAS MADE IN KEEPING WITH THE SIXTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM RESOLUTION THAT STATED THAT A COMPREHENSIVE REFORM OF OUR ECONOMY IS A NECESSARY TASK. THE SEVENTH PLENUM CONFIRMED THAT DECISION, ADDING IN ITS RESOLUTION THAT THE WORK ON DRAFT REFORM SHOULD BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

The fact that the Central Committee has taken up the issues of such a reform (the fourth Central Committee plenum also stressed the need for it) is clear proof that there is political resolve to carry out such changes in the functioning of the economy and the state as would enable us to extricate the country from its crisis and to guarantee a correct course of development processes in the future. However, if those changes are to produce the expected results, they must be in the nature of a social process, both in the preparatory phase and during their implementation.

The first phase of reform work is marked for its intended social nature. The Economic Reform Commission and its specialized working teams have been reinforced by some hundreds of scientists and functionaries who represent various concepts and views concerning the principles of the economy's functioning. The groups of experts from the Polish Economic Society, the Main School of Planning and Statistics and the Chief Technical Organization have drawn up comprehensive reform drafts. Many specialists representing concepts for individual solutions continue to air their views in the press.

Direction of Changes

THOSE CONCEPTS CONTAIN MANY COMMON ELEMENTS, WHICH MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO DEFINE THE DIRECTION OF THE REFORM'S MAIN TENETS. THE REFORM WILL SEEK TO RADICALLY TRANSFORM THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT, THE PROCESS OF PLANNING AND THE EVALUATION OF PEOPLE AND ECONOMIC RESULTS.

Specialists are for far-reaching decentralization, for giving a large measure of independence to enterprises, for imparting a social and strategic character to the planning process, for centrally guiding the economy by economic instruments and not by administrative measures, for self-financing of enterprises and for newly defining the status of workers self-government groups. THOSE GENERAL TENETS IMPLY THAT DECENTRALIZATION AND INDEPENDENCE MUST MEAN A FAR-REACHING TRANSFORMATION OF ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION; that it will be desirable to reduce the number of ministers or to liquidate industrial associations, at least in their present shape; and that economic administration will have to give up its direct management of enterprises' economic activities and assume the posture of a servant in relation to those who produce national income. There is general agreement on what has been said so far.

BUT PESSIMISTIC VIEWS BEGIN TO EMERGE WHEN SPECIFICS ARE AT STAKE AND WHEN GENERAL TENETS BEGIN TO ASSUME THE SHAPE OF SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS.

Doubts and Opposition

Questions have been asked whether, for example, the enterprises, which have for years become accustomed to a comfortable life--comfortable despite appearances—and which have continued to stick to directives, will be able to come to grips with independence. Will they be able to pay their own way? It there no danger that as soon as enterprises receive their economic independence they will intensify manipulations with prices and assortments? In that connection some people are concerned about the danger that incomes will be distributed in conflict with the principles of social justice.

There are many such doubts, and others. The authors of various concepts for economic reform propose in their drafts the mechanisms and measures to prevent possible difficulties. For example, it has been proposed to create reserve funds and to grant repayable loans. Control mechanisms and institutions, trade unions and the institutional movement to protect customers should help prevent negative manipulations in prices and assortments. Also, a flexible taxation policy should be able to prevent excessive differences in incomes.

THOSE DOUBTS AND ANXIETIES ARE NO THREAT TO THE REFORM. THEY ARE A RESULT OF CONCERN FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROPOSED NECESSARY CHANGES AND NOT OF OPPOSITION TO THOSE CHANGES. BUT WE CAN EXPECT THAT ANOTHER GROUP--A SMALL BUT STRONG GROUP OF SKEPTICS--MAY OPPOSE THOSE CHANGES.

For example, some representatives of the central economic administration may oppose the incipient reorganization of that administration. The heads of industrial associations may oppose their liquidation or changes in their powers. Representatives of the ministerial scientific research institutes may oppose the principle of self-financing for fear that their institutes will not pay their way with the results of their work. The voivodas may argue that towns and rural parishes are not ripe for independence. Some political functionaries would like to actively influence daily economic activities, seeing in it the easiest expression of implementing the party's leading role.

The aforementioned views are now beginning to show up in some discussions. CERTAIN COMMUNITIES' OPPOSITION TO PROFOUND REFORM IS NOT SURPRISING. DISCUSSING THE POLITICAL CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE REFORM IN QUESTION, MEMBERS OF THE COMPOSITION GROUP SET UP BY THE REFORM COMMISSION SAID THAT THE REFORM IS BOUND TO UNDERMINE THE ROUTINE AND POSITIONS OF THE CURRENTLY INFLUENTIAL GROUPS AND ECHELONS OF ADMINISTRATION. However, that opposition should be regarded as a natural resistance resulting from the fear of the unknown and from a threat to the real interests of those enjoying privileges in the present structure of branches.

That is why the reform will succeed--I quote from the first working version of the "Preliminary Tenets of Reform" prepared by the commission--"if the supreme centers of power give it genuine, and not declarative, indecisive and tactical support, as was the case before."

Understanding for Reform

IF THE REFORM IS TO BE FULLY IMPLEMENTED, ALL THOSE WHO ARE DETERMINED TO IMPLEMENT IT CONSISTENTLY MUST ENJOY A FAVORABLE SOCIAL CLIMATE. THE GENERAL SOCIAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEED OF REFORM WILL BE THE BEST GUARANTEE THAT THE PLANNED MEASURES ARE SUCCESSFUL. The same guarantee will be ensured by an atmosphere of general awareness of the necessity of deep changes and of all the troubles and difficulties involved in such reform.

It is extremely important to understand all that. THAT IS BECAUSE MANY COMMUNITIES SEEM TO BECOME INCREASINGLY CONVINCED THAT A REFORM WILL RESTORE THE HEALTH OF OUR ECONOMY ALL AT ONCE AND PAINLESSLY. SUCH A VIEW IS ERRONEOUS, AND THE PEOPLE PROFESSING IT ACTUALLY OCCUPY THE POSITIONS OF OPPONENTS OF REFORM--OCCUPY THEM CONTRARY TO THEIR BEST INTENTIONS. We should bear in mind that excessive hopes that the cure in the form of economic reform will be effective immediately can actually turn against the reform in confrontation with difficult reality and against the more severe conditions and requirements that the reform will pose not only for managers but also for all workers.

That is why it is necessary to state clearly that the reform will settle nothing as a decree issued on such and such a day. What it will do will be to create genuine conditions for improvements and for further development and will guarantee the correct social and economic course of development. But we will have to wait for tangible improvements in the daily lives of people and enterprises.

IN THE COMING YEARS THERE WILL BE LESS EVIDENCE OF THE POSITIVE RESULTS OF CHANGES AND MORE EVIDENCE--AT LEAST INITIALLY, BECAUSE THINGS WILL IMPROVE IN THE COURSE OF TIME--OF DIFFICULTIES AND PAINS AND EVEN GREATER ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHAOS AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF THE REFORM. However, it is always so when decisions are made to modify the social, economic or technical system that functions haphazardly and even incorrectly. Obstacles, complications and the need to "master" reform are the price paid by all the countries that carry out economic reforms. There is no other way.

Given even the best intentions, no one will find it easy to adapt to entirely new forms and methods of action and to another style of thinking. Although today most enterprise managers fully support the idea of reform and most workforces want to share in decision-making in their enterprises' affairs, both managers and workforces will experience many moments of doubt and dejection.

There Is No Other Way

Other countries' experience proves that the initial period of the functioning of new structure, patterns and mechanisms is the most difficult in reforming the economy and the state. At such a time it is very easy to succumb to the advice of vigilant adversaries and to halt halfway through, which means giving up changes and gradually returning to the previous situation.

In our case such a course of events would be fatal, because the state of our economy is such that reforming it is the only chance of overcoming the crisis. The idea of halfway solutions could at best produce superficial and short-term improvements at an enormous social and economic cost.

THAT IS WHY REASON IS ON THE SIDE OF THOSE EXPERTS AND FUNCTIONARIES WHO ASSERT THAT EFFORTS TO GIVE THE REFORM THE NECESSARY SHAPE AND TO CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT ITS TENETS REQUIRE STRONG SOCIAL PRESSURE AND GENUINE DISCUSSIONS TO ENSURE THE COLLECTIVE AUTHORSHIP OF CHANGES. PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN ENTERPRISES INSTITUTIONS, HIGHER SCHOOLS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD PROVIDE PLATFORMS FOR SUCH DISCUSSIONS, FREE FROM PAROCHIAL PRESSURE.

FIRST STAGE OF ECONOMIC REFORM MEASURES BEGINS

LD011612 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 1 Jan 81

["New Ways of Running Factories in Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jan (PAP)--New principles in the system of running industrial enterprises became effective today. They provide the crews with greater self-reliance by reducing--almost by half--the range of directives and limits imposed on enterprises, and expand the responsibility for the effects of management.

Alongside greater self-reliance of factories, the central executive level will directly control the implementation of the key economic tasks: the production of the basic intermediate and raw materials, exports, market supplies and chief investment projects.

The main incentive will consist in tying the wage fund to the size of the output and to savings in manufacturing costs.

Many limits on the factory expenditures, which so far have made running them inflexible, have been abolished. But the factories which fail to live up to the criteria will be liable to consequences.

The factory socio-economic plans are to be approved by the workers' self-management bodies by the end of January 1981. Should any substantial discrepancies occur between the aggregate economic indicators provided for by the factory plans and the provisions of the 1981 national socio-economic plan, the Council of Ministers will submit proposals for readjusting the plan to Sejm (parliament).

PRESIDIUM DECISION ON WORK-FREE SATURDAYS IN JAN

LD312130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] A government spokesman has reported that the government Presidium has made a decision concerning work-free days in January 1981. It has been decided that 3, 17 and 31 January 1981 will be additional work-free Saturdays.

This decision results from the need to divide the working time required to safeguard the implementation of planned tasts in January and also from the need to conclude discussions in individual industries on methods and principles for further shortening working hours in 1981 taking into account the industries' peculiarities.

CHANGES, TASKS IN COAL MINING SITUATION VIEWED

LD020155 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] The miners have ended the difficult year of 1980 having extracted 193 million tons of coal. The high tasks of the national socioeconomic plan have turned out to be unrealistic in the new social situation in which our country has found itself. It had been envisaged that miners would extract some 207 million tons, working on Sundays and holidays. As is known, the four-brigade system was rescinded in October. The miners have also been given guarantees that additional work will be completely voluntary. This caused a deficit in coal supplies.

Thoroughgoing changes affecting the concept of coal production development are now being carried out by the Ministry of Mining. In hard work underground, technology must provide effective support for manual labor. Certain decisions have already been made. For instance, POLMAG's [Polish Mining Equipment Enterprises] factories are changing the profile of production, considerably increasing spare parts deliveries for mining installations and transportation equipment. Scientists will develop more intensively rational and safe technological processes for coal mining in various mining-geological conditions. Such processes are particularly in demand at present, when attempts are being made to mine lower and lower strata. The magnitude of the tasks is being determined at all mines with the participation of the workforces.

LENIN STEEL PLANT, KANIA EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD010633 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] The Lenin steel plant produced the 100 millionth ton of steel yesterday. To mark this event the combine's workforce sent a report to Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party's Central Committee. The Lenin steel plant workforce gave assurances that it will do all it can to contribute as much as possible by its economic and social activities to the cause of the fatherland's renewal.

In reply the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, touching on the conditions in which the steel plant, this fruit of fraternal cooperation between People's Poland and the Soviet Union, came into being, emphasized inter alia its significance for the country and gave assurances that the combine's needs would be treated with as much attention as possible. Stanislaw Kania also conveyed cordial New Year's wishes to the Lenin steel plant employees.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY HIGHLIGHTS PRIVATE ARTISANS' PROBLEMS

AU311500 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Dec 80 p 8

["MSW" report: "Please Write Something About Artisans"]

[Text] Jozef Zalewski, chairman of the administration of the artisans' cooperative in Otwock, called our editorial board:

Could someone please write something about our cooperative? he asked. We do not want to complain. We have something of which to be proud.

I must say that call surpised me. In the recent weeks most managers, directors and chairmen have been trying to avoid the press. That is why I was all the more interested in having a talk with representatives of the Otwock cooperative's administration.

We do not want to discuss our troubles, Chairman Zalewski said at the start, although we have many troubles concerning materials, organization and personnel.... We would like to tell our people about the fruits of our work.

The press has not come up fully to our expectations, Ryszard Sawa, first secretary of the PZPR basic party organization of the Otwock cooperative, said. For various reasons the mass media have not been honest in telling people about the actual share of handicrafts in the national income. You should know that handicraft production will be worth over Z100 billion this year, which is more or less the value of the miners' production. It is possible that, as the only sector of our economy, handicrafts will fully implement their appointed tasks.

That is really no exaggeration. In keeping with its plan, the Otwock cooperative was supposed to produce goods worth Z800 million, but the plan was overfulfilled by Z200 million last November. An additional Z100 million worth of goods will have been produced by the end of 1980. There are few enterprises that can boast of such achievements.

What we want is for your report to make it clear that handicrafts are to a great extent responsible for market supplies, Chairman Zalewski said, and that efforts to improve the organization and to increase the role of handicrafts will help meet society's needs still further.

Handicrafts have not always been able to enjoy the right conditions. Actually they have not had good conditions most of the time. On the other hand, they have often been beset by administrative difficulties. The representatives of the Otwock cooperative told me that the handicrafts situation had improved in November 1976 when the government Presidium, the Politburo and the Democratic Party discussed the future of handicrafts. It was then that yet another "green light" was given to handicrafts, which did not mean that all obstacles were removed all at once. However, it is true that since then that the handicrafts industry have been able to produce more and more goods from year to year. Chairman Zalewski thinks that artisan cooperatives owe those increases to a large measure of flexibility allowed in their activities and to their genuine self-government powers that make it possible to critically evaluate and test the directive indexes imposed from above.

There is certainly no need to convince anyone that the country needs handicrafts. However, as Ryszard Sawa sees it, it is necessary to demolish a few myths that are still responsible for distorted views about handicrafts.

You can still hear people say that artisans are swindlers and thieves, Ryszard Sawa said. We think that handicrafts have no more dishonest people than there are in other trades and professions. It would be good if in your report you mentioned the great social commitment of our artisans and that, for example, our cooperative has never seen any prosecuting organs.

It is also necessary to demolish the myth about the astronimic earnings and exorbitant prices that artisans are supposed to obtain for their services. The Otwock cooperative sells its products at 1975 prices. In the past 2 years the prices of only 22 items of the 2,000 or so items produced by the Otwock cooperative have been raised. On the other hand, the prices of 32 items have been reduced on the motion of artisans themselves. However, it is true that the prices of the articles produced by artisans are not among the lowest, but then artisan cooperatives have to buy most of their raw materials at retail prices.

Our guests drew attention to some other issues. For example, they told us that this year only 0.4 percent of their products have been subjects of complaints and said that this low incidence of complaints was due to the fact that every artisan assumes personal responsibility for his work. The cooperative also assumes such responsibility, which is the simplest imaginable way to ensure a good quality of products.

Notions such as useless scrap are completely unknown to artisans, who use materials found in the course of so-called reconnaissance most of the time. They use recycled raw materials, scrap and materials no one wants to use. They also exchange scrap among themselves because what is useless for some of them can be fully used by others. That is why they are at a loss to understand why it is possible for some people to destroy--under the full protection of the law--the materials and machines they have to struggle for. They know from television that such destruction takes place.

The Otwock artisans also told me of many positive aspects of their work. After our talks, I would certainly not have been able to accuse them of excessive modesty but I also realize that the lack of such modesty has two causes: These artisans do their jobs well and society is still not quite fully aware of their work. In the past we used to write more about foundries than about cooperatives.

WALESA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS SOLUTION

LD020945 Paris LE POINT in French 29 Dec 80 pp 32-33

[Special envoy interview with Polish Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa in Gdansk: "Less Vodka, More Potatoes"--date not given]

[Text] Lech Walesa has just moved into a six-room apartment in the Zaspa district of Gdansk--an apartment which is at last big enough for his large family. When he received our special envoy there, he began by telling him how he learned to have his demands met quite a few years ago....

Lech Walesa: I was about 8 or 9 years old. It was during a catechism lesson and the priest made a mistake on a historical point. I corrected him but he refused to admit his mistake. So, every day for a month I asked the same question until he eventually gave the right answer. Since then I have known that if you are right you have to fight to make yourself heard and struggle for the truth.

LE POINT: In the present situation you are accused of playing into the hands of the Church and the clergy.

Lech Walesa: I am not playing into anybody's hands and I am not the servant of the priests of the Workers Self-Defense Committee, as some people suggest. Nonetheless I am a Catholic, and without the strength given to me by my faith in God, I would never have been able to go on. I take communion every day and pray to the Virgin whom I regard as the queen of Poland, and it is through that that I gain new courage and hope. It is also thanks to divine providence.

LE POINT: December has been characterized by religious ceremonies and commemorations. Is the reawakening in January not likely to be difficult?

Lech Walesa: Yes, the winter will be hard and if necessary we will appeal for international solidarity. However, before that there are many other solutions which can be used. We have to have our say on the distribution of the budget, as on the distribution of the national income, and that could change a great deal in the sphere of supplies. We must also find new ideas and so when there is a shortage of potatoes it is perfectly possible to reduce vodka production instead of distilling the potatoes.

LE POINT: In any case the economic problems seem very important. What is your viewpoint on Poland's bankruptcy?

Le Walesa: Productivity has fallen, it is true, but it was overestimated before because propaganda artificially inflated all the results. Propaganda which previously spoke only about euphoria is now a prophet of doom. I do not believe that the situation is as disastrous as that. The Poles have money at home and abroad or in foreign currency accounts. It would be possible to appeal to everybody to contribute money and time but at present I do not feel entitled to ask for that contribution.

LE POINT: A short time ago Deputy Premier Jagielski said that pledges to resume work had not all been respected.

Lech Walesa: Well that makes all things square because the Gdansk agreements are not being fully implemented by the government. However, I can assure you that Poland has gone back to work, not to mention those who are working overtime without receiving anything in return.

LE POINT: Those are the more moderate people but are you sure you can continue to make a moderate line prevail?

Lech Walesa: Our policy is attacked by the right and by the left but I am pleased at that. At least it shows the wealth of opinions in the workers movement. You cannot possibly expect perfect unanimity among some 10 million members. It is important not to confuse us with the old official trade unions. Our aim, Solidarity's role, is to be a link between the government and the people.

LE POINT: What would become of those links in the event of a Soviet intervention? Would you call for a national uprising?

Lech Walesa: Listen, the Soviet Union claims to be Poland's friend and you do not usually expect a savage blow from a friend. In any case the tanks can threaten us and massacre us but they will never be able to force us to work. And it is work that is needed.

LE POINT: What is the next step following the official recognition of the Solidarity trade union's rules?

Lech Walesa: Everything is just beginning and it is only when the authorities stop forcing us to adopt a defensive stand that we will be able to put our country back on the tracks. In practical terms, as far as our organization is concerned, we must first elect cadres and leaders. Moreover the elections have already started in enterprises and in the next 3 months we ought to have a national leadership chosen by the grassroots. Once that is done I will know whether I must return to the shop floor as an electrical engineer or whether I have to thank the members for electing me Solidarity president.

SUPREME COURT REVIEWS COURT DECISION ON FARMERS TU

LD311646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 31 Dec 80

[Text] This afternoon we received news about yesterday's session of the Supreme Court which examined a motion for revising the decisions of the Warsaw Voivodship Court. The voivodship court refused to register the Independent, Self-Governing Farmers Trade Union, which has its headquarters in the capital.

The Supreme Court also examined motions for a revision from two other founding committees which have appealed against the decision of the voivodship court. These were appeals from the founding committees of the Independent Students Association with headquarters in Warsaw and the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Private Road Transportation Workers in the Katowice Voivodship.

In all three instances the session of the Supreme Court was postponed. The team of judges was presided over by Judge Rapporteur Antoni Filcek.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS ACCEPT INVITATION TO VISIT SWEDEN

WA021101 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Dec 80 p 12

[Summary] (TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRANBYRAA)--The Polish labor union movement, Solidarity, has accepted an invitation from the Swedish Federation of Labor to visit Sweden. But it is unclear when the representatives from Solidarity will come here, since they have not yet been able to confirm a date. The Federation of Labor sent its invitation in the middle of November. It was signed by Federation of Labor Chairman Gunnar Nilsson.

TASKS FOR TRANSLOADING SOVIET GOODS EXCEEDED

LD010642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] Last year's tasks for transloading goods imported from the USSR have been exceeded by 1.4 million tons in the Zurawica-Medyka-Boguszew complex. A high rate of work of this kind was made necessary by the current needs of our economy.

KANIA GREETS MARCHAIS ON PCF'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD282340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania sent a telegram to the Secretary General of the French Communist Party [PCF] Georges Marchais congratulating him on the party's 60th anniversary.

KANIA, PINKOWSKI GREET LAO LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

BK251025 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Vientiane, 25 Dec (KPL)--Stanislaw Kania, PZPR first secretary, together with Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, recently sent birthday greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The message says:

On the occasion of your 60th birthday, on behalf of the Polish people, the PZPR, the Council of Ministers, and in our own names, we would like to convey to you our warm congratulations and best wishes of happiness. The tireless dedication of your life to the Lao party and people, to the cause of socialism, to social justice and peace is well known and highly praised. The LPRP, headed by yourself, has recorded great victories in the struggle for the concretization of the glorious ideals of the Lao revolution, thus contributing to heightening the prestige of the LPDR in the international arean and strengthening the international workers movements.

On the occasion of your birthday, we would like to convey to you on behalf of the Polish party and people our best wishes for further successes in your noble party and government tasks, for the prosperity of the Lao people, for the interest of socialism and peace in the world, and for the interests and solidarity of the socialist countries.

BRIEFS

HELICOPTER PRODUCTION--The communication equipment works in Swidnik has produced its 5,000th M-2 helicopter. The works produces four versions of this helicopter: a passenger version, accommodating eight persons; an agricultural type, used in spreading fertilizers; a transportation version, for shifting large loads at construction sites and for setting-up high-voltage pylons; and a medical type, for transporting patients. The helicopters produced at Swidnik are also exported to a number of countries. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Dec 80 LD]

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO PCF ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU311258 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Dec 80 p 5

[RCP Central Committee message to the PCF Central Committee on that party's 60th anniversary]

[Text] To the PCF Central Committee:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the PCF, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we want to convey to you and to all the French communists warm, fraternal greetings, sincere congratulations and best wishes.

The Romanian communists and working people follow with interest and feelings of solidarity the French communists' efforts to defend the interests of the masses and to realize the French people's vital aspirations for progress, well-being and peace. They value the PCF's traditions and endeavors on behalf of national independence, as well as its contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

We are also pleased to stress on this occasion the ascending evolution of relations of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity between the RCP and the PCF, relations based on equality of rights, respect for the principles of independence and noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for each party's right to map out its policy and revolutionary tactics and strategy in accordance with the historic, national and social conditions prevailing in its country. An essential role is played in the continuous development of these relations by meetings and contacts between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Georges Marchais, PCF secretary general, which take place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual trust and understanding.

We want to express our conviction that the relations of mutual esteem and respect and of active solidarity established between the RCP and the PCF will develop even more extensively in the future, in the interests of both parties, countries and peoples, and of the cause of international peace and understanding.

On the occasion of your glorious anniversary, the RCP Central Committee extends to the PCF Central Committee and all French communists and working people wholehearted wishes for fresh and important successes in attaining their goals, for the benefit and prosperity of the French people.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU GREETS UGANDAN PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU301955 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Dec 80 p 5

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to Milton Obote on his election as president of Uganda]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda, Kampala:

On the occasion of your election to the high position of president of the Republic of Uganda, I want to convey to you sincere congratulations and best wishes for success in the mission entrusted to you.

I want to express my trust that the friendship and cooperation between our countries will further develop in the future, for the benefit of both our peoples and of the policy of peace, national independence, detente and understanding among all nations.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU SENDS AS-SADAT BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU301957 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Dec 80 p 5

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's birthday greetings to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo:

On the occasion of your birthday, I take great pleasure in conveying to you warmest congratulations and wishes for personal health and happiness, and for new successes to the friendly Egyptian people in realizing their aspirations for peace, prosperity and progress, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself.

I want to take this opportunity to reassert my firm conviction that, in accordance with the important decisions and measures established at our meetings, the bilateral and international cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Egypt will increasingly develop in the interests of the Romanian and Egyptian peoples, and of the cause of security and understanding in the Middle East and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH URUGUAY--Bucharest, 24 Dec (AGERPRES)--The exchange of instruments of approval of the sanitary-veterinary convention between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay took place on December 24 at the Romanian Foreign Ministry. The exchange was made by Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Juan Ansa Bordagarray, ambassador of Uruguay to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 24 Dec 80 AU]

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY--A cooperation plan was signed in Bucharest today between the ministries of health of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic for the 1980-82 period. The document envisages cooperative ventures in the field of public health, medical sciences and medical care on a mutual basis, and exchanges of experience. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 80 AU]

POLITIKA REVIEWS CZYREK-BREZHNEV-GROMYKO TALKS

AU011457 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Dec 80 p 1

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 27 Dec--We can say that last night and today it has been once again confirmed that Poland is something different--as the Soviet Union's key ally within the Warsaw Pact military-political coalition, as an important state in the European equilibrium and as a socialist country whose specific characteristic of its internal sociopolitical development are respected. This can be considered as a summary of reactions to the visit of Jozef Czyrek, new head of the Polish foreign service, to Moscow, a summary of what has been published and what is implied within the context of what has been published.

What Strikes the Eye

What particularly strikes the eye in this connection is the fact that Czyrek was accorded an extraordinary reception in Moscow. Following a different sequence of protocol and usual events during visits by the heads of foreign diplomatic services to the USSR, the Polish minister first held official talks with Leonid Brezhnev and only afterward with his formal host, Andrey Gromyko.

But the substance of the talks, that is, the results of the dialogue in the Kremlin and later in the Spiridonovka villa of the Soviet ministry where Gromyko and Czyrek held their talks and also joined each other for a luncheon, is naturally more important than these external signs of respect for the Polish guest.

It is evident on the basis of the published official documents that both sides took into consideration a balance between mutual trust and the obligations within the alliance.

It has been once again possible in Moscow to confirm that the alliance obligations between the USSR and Poland remain intact because of an equal desire of both sides and also the equal interest of both sides, regardless of everything that has happened in Poland in the last 4 months of this year.

Leonid Brezhnev has in fact remained consistent to himself: He confirmed what he had told Stanislaw Kania in Moscow 2 months ago. According to what has been possible to learn unofficially, in his talks with Kania and Pinkowski the highest Soviet leader accepted with complete confidence the unwavering determination of the Polish leadership to cherish the relations of alliance with the USSR and the PZPR's conviction that all changes in Poland would be carried out on the basis of socialism. As has been possible to learn, Brezhnev at that time expressed the view that the Polish party knows best how the situation in the country should be stabilized and that the Soviet leadership views the PZPR's activity with confidence.

We are convinced that this Soviet attitude toward internal events in Poland was also confirmed at yesterday's meetings between Brezhnev, Gromyko and Czyrek.

Notice to the "Third Ones"

The attention of observers was also attracted by a special kind of notice to the "third ones" that was made in Moscow yesterday in the form of a joint condemnation of "the attempts of the imperialist and other reactionary circles to wage an undermining war against socialist Poland, to interfere in its internal affairs and its alliance relations based on the principles of socialist internationalism." This announcement was in fact made by the office of Leonid Brezhnev after his dialogue with Jozef Czyrek.

It can be said that some individual foreign observers are inclined to dramatize these notices to the "third ones" especially because of the reference to the notorious "socialist internationalism." We believe that it is more realistic to regard that as a remark that goes without saying even if it were not made known to the public, in view of the bloc division of Europe and certain rules of behavior both between and within the blocs.

Toasts were exchanged at the luncheon in the Spiridonovka villa but were not published here today. However, certain theses expressed by Czyrek in his toast are interesting and significant. He stressed that the Polish-Soviet alliance is of importance for Europe and that it represents an important element of peace and stability on the continent.

Thus the notices to the "third ones" were made from the viewpoint of all existing and known European realities. And they were made simultaneously both by Moscow and Warsaw. The subtle variations in the motives for and substance of these notices are not crucial. What is real is only that, each from its own viewpoint, both sides feel the need to make them publicly.

Appraising the matters here, it can be said that what is more important and positive than anything else is that everything that has happened in Poland has already been accepted as reality. And "the process of socialist renewal" of Poland, as directed by the PZPR, the workers class and all patriotic forces of that country, is certainly included in this connection.

We believe Czyrek's visit to Moscow has strengthened this view of the matters.

COMMENTATORS VIEW WORLD SITUATION FOR 1981

Milic on Reagan Policies

AU011833 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 1 Jan 81

[From Dragan Colovic program entitled "The World at the Beginning of 1981": Goran Milic report from New York]

[Text] It can be said that the past year was filled with the events which mostly will not be remembered with pleasure. President Tito's illness and death was the significant event that evoked the widest reaction in the world. The nonaligned movement has lost its last architect and the world has lost the leading helmsman of peace who made a strong imprint on the epoch. The blow of Tito's departure was all the greater because it happened in the year when the general international situation deteriorated to an extraordinary extent. The relations between the big powers further worsened and new crisis hotbeds were added to the existing old ones. The relations between the big powers are cool and the prospects for their improvement are uncertain. First here is a report from New York by Goran Milic:

If we try to predict the priorities of Reagan's policy on the basis of past statements and on the basis of the composition of the future administration, then we can say that priority will be given to American domestic problems. If he is consistent, Reagan will first of all attack inflation, with social problems getting their turn only after the preceding task has been effectively carried out. A few days ago Reagan himself said that he would postpone his trips abroad until affairs in his own house are put in order. Only the meeting of the future president with the head of state of Mexico on 5 January has been scheduled so far.

In general, as regards its attitude and actions in relation to Latin America, the new administration will concern itself to a lesser extent with human rights in the countries ruled by the rightist military regimes that welcomed Reagan's election but will measure very precisely the level of its relations with the countries that are considered as potentially Marxist or, what is even worse in the view of the new Washington administration, as potential friends of the Soviet Union.

Reagan will probably inherit the problem of the hostages held in Iran. That will be the first trial and the first test of consistency and [word indistinct] of the statements made during the election campaign. The relations with the West European allies will be an important link in Reagan's policy. But if the European section of NATO is today somewhat closer to the United States, that fact must not be credited to Reagan but primarily to the tense world situation. Conditions can change very much indeed in this respect.

The relations between the superpowers in the coming year are the main unknown factor. The attitude of the United States toward the rest of the world also will depend on that. It is perhaps precisely for that reason that Ronald Reagan least of all speaks about Washington's policy toward the developing countries. He simply cannot define it until he determines where he stands with Moscow.

Bajalski on Soviet Views

AU011744 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 1 Jan 81

[From Dragan Colovic program entitled "The World at the Beginning of 1981": report from Moscow by POLITIKA correspondent Risto Bajalski]

[Text] I would say that the international worries with which the Soviet Union awaits the 81st year of the century are proportionate to the size, economic potential, military strength and objective world role and responsibility of a big state. Briefly, the Soviet worries are great and greater than ever before during the past decade. In the last year of the past decade the foundations of detente were seriously undermined, tension increased both globally and in specific points and the threat to world peace increased. Moscow is not pleased with this turn of the situation, especially because the outside world is also reproaching the Soviet Union for having participated with some of its own actions in destabilizing the international situation and the global relationship of forces.

Naturally, Moscow ardently wishes a return of detente and a resumption of its interrupted dialogue with Washington, and is assuring the West as well as the rest of the world that it favors negotiations for a real arms limitation. It is prominent by its initiatives in various parts of the world but it also feels the cold or cool responses and it senses that something important has been taken away from the global trust of the decade of detente. What makes things more difficult for Moscow than anything else is that, regarding a major part of the world, it has failed to find a valid explanation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and that it still has not found a way to withdraw its forces from that country, a way that would be acceptable for all directly concerned factors and for a major part of the world.

Thus the Soviet Union is entering 1981 with an inheritance of the past that is called Afghanistan. It seems to me that the sooner it rids itself of that political burden, the more successfully it will be able to participate in world efforts to stabilize the international situation.

In this connection Moscow waits with interest to hear the voice of the February ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. Soviet diplomacy is not in the least indifferent to what the nonaligned countries will say and what political actions they might undertake. The topical question now is whether the Soviet Union will be able to make a step on a very specific ground to meet the known principles of nonaligned countries as regards the exclusive right of every individual people to decide everything on its own in its own country. Perhaps January 1981 is an opportunity for such a step.

Dimitrijevic on National View

AU012120 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 1 Jan 81

[From Dragan Colovic program entitled "The World at the Beginning of 1981": Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] And in conclusion of this presentation of the current situation in the world in which we live here is a view from Belgrade. Bojan Dimitrijevic speaks:

We spent the first months of the past year in disbelief that we had faced a departure that was unwanted but also inevitable. The world announced to itself and to us that that death had deprived it of statesmenly wisdom by which it had oriented itself during the last 35 years. The death which we faced last year has not diminished the measure of our constancy. We have continued to act by following the tested signposts in this world whose days are tormented by crisis that hardly can conceal the ambitions of big powers. Their logic of partnership in rivalry has concentrated their national potentials on producing increasingly lethal means of war. Although they are aware that they can destroy each other several times over, they have proven themselves incapable of determining the sensitive border of their own balance of fear. They want to shift that incapability of solving their own fear on to the shoulders of nonnuclear countries, scaring them with pressures, interventions and promotion or provocation of local conflicts in order to achieve the superiority which the nuclear potentials can no longer provide for them, by expanding their spheres of interest.

All that has become recognizable. And it is precisely thanks to that that the year which is now beginning provides prospects for those countries which want to prevent this obsession with rivalry from crossing the limits beyond which there is no return. This is not only a question of those countries which have already confirmed themselves by such efforts--and they representa majority of nonaligned countries. Despite all the external appearances, they are also joined in this respect by many countries which at one time believed that they would achieve their social and national goals if they bowed to powerful protectors.

However, to be certain, the main burden of that opposition to all forms and methods of hegemony and domination continues to be borne by nonaligned countries. As early as February, at their first meeting in the new year, they should determine the directions of their actions to preserve peace that has been undermined. We will be there just as we always have been in these past 20 years. That is a pledge of our past and a condition for our future.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU302208 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] Algiers--Yesterday in Algiers, a protocol on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria was signed. The protocol was signed by the respective presidents of the Yugoslav and Algerian sections of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation: Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Mohamed Hadj Yala, Algerian minister of finance.

The protocol was signed after 2-days of talks, during which a positive appraisal was made of economic cooperation between the two countries in 1980, in which the value of commodity trade in both directions alone amounted to about $200 million, marking a considerable increase compared with the previous year. It was noted that the visit of Mohamed Abdelghani, Algerian prime minister, to Belgrade and his talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, at the beginning of this year provided an important impulse to advancing relations between the two traditionally friendly countries in the economic field also.

The opportunities for further advancing cooperation were discussed during the session of the mixed committee. Among other things, it was agreed that the Yugoslavs would build a footwear factory in Algeria valued at $47 million.

The two sides concluded that cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria in the oil and petrochemical industries is also successfully developing as regards Algerian oil deliveries, cooperation in oil explorations in Algeria and other spheres of the petrochemical industry. An agreement was reached on Algerian oil deliveries to our country on the basis of long-term arrangements.

As was pointed out, the Algerian side expressed great interest in expanding investment cooperation primarily as regards the participation of Yugoslav work organizations in building and equipping dams, irrigation systems and housing, educational and school projects in Algeria.

Interest in expanding industrial production cooperation between the two countries was also expressed during the talks.

During his visit to Algeria, Vuko Dragasevic held several meetings with the Algerian ministers responsible for various economic departments. He was also received by Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani. The Algerian prime minister favorably appraised the efforts of both sides to intensify economic relations between the two countries, and expressed his support for an orientation toward more permanent forms of cooperation between the two economies, and especially to industrial production cooperation and Yugoslavia's participation in developing Algerian agriculture.

The interest of Yugoslavia and Algeria in joint actions in third countries was also emphasized during the talks.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS 1981 RESOLUTION, BUDGET

AU302122 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 80 p 4

[S. Paskovski report]

[Text] Skopje, 23 Dec--At their separate sessions today, all three chambers of the Macedonian Assembly adopted the resolution on implementing the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia for next year, and the republican budget for 1981. Determining the framework, measures and activities for even more successfully implementing the economic stabilization policy next year is the most important characteristic of the resolution and budget for next year.

A lower growth rate in the social product of the entire economy has been foreseen in view of the complex conditions of economic operations in the first year of the next [medium-term] plan period. Real investment spending will be below that of 1980. The increase in prices will be reduced, the standard of living will be preserved and conditions will be created for further stable development.

It is anticipated that the social product will grow at a rate of 3.5 to 4 percent; industrial production will increase by 3.5 to 5 percent and agricultural production by 3 to 3.5 percent. A slower increase in all types of spending resulting from an increase in social product and income and an increase in funds for expanding the material basis of organizations of associated labor will be ensured through a policy of redistribution of income. The policy of redistribution should also ensure that the money supply for personal incomes in the economy will increase in accord with the nominal increase in income and net income and, at the same time, that real personal incomes will continue to increase in accord with the level of labor productivity.

The present positive trend of increasing exports and reducing imports, which also implies a reduction in the republic's balance of payments deficit, must continue in the republic's foreign economic relations. Exports must increase at double the rate of growth of the social product.

Next year will be one of the key years for carrying out economic stabilization on more solid foundations. That is very important also for realizing the social plan for Macedonia's development in the next medium-term period.

The production of energy, raw materials, producer goods, food and everything else that contributes to increasing exports and reducing imports will be given priority in development. Macedonia also has a very great potential for developing its agriculture, which occupies a very important place in all plans, as well as in the resolution. It is expected that the production of sugar beets, sunflowers, fruit and vegetables will considerably increase. New higher purchase prices for these products have been determined, and measures have been proposed for subsidies and compensations to achieve that.

Delegates of the Macedonian Assembly also adopted a law determining Macedonia's economically underdeveloped regions for next year: They are the communes of Serovo, Makedonski Brod, Vinica, Gostivar, Debar, Besen, Demir Hisar, Kicevo, Kratovo, Kriva Palanka, Krusevo, Radovis, Struga and Tetovo.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY AMENDS 1981 ECONOMIC DOCUMENTS

AU302040 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 80 p 4

[G. Gojak and R. Vujatovic report]

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Dec--At their session today, delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia discussed the basic plan and financial documents on the republic's development next year.

A large number of amendments to these proposed documents--the resolution on economic policy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the general balance of funds for common and general needs, and the 1981 budget--have been submitted. A majority of these amendments (more than 80) concern the resolution on economic policy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia for 1981. Following open and specific discussions, a majority of the amendments (about 70) were adopted. The amendments did not change the substance of the proposed resolution, but further improved it and "cleansed" it of views which could have led to a retreat from the struggle for stabilization and for more efficient economic operations. Thus, this basic plan document clearly stipulates that in 1981 the Socialist Republic of Croatia will increase its production and exports, and more extensively and effectively utilize its available production capacities (they are now utilized at an average rate of 54 percent). The social product of the entire economy must increase at least by 3. to 3.5 percent, industrial production must increase by 4 percent and imports of raw materials and producer goods, excluding oil, can be increased by 5.5 percent as compared with this year. Total exports of goods and services must increase at double the production rate growth; that is, by 8 percent.

Since the new plans are still to be adopted, the resolution on economic policy of the Socialist Republic of Croatia for 1981 stipulates only the most necessary limitations. Thus it is envisaged that general and common expenditures will increase by 16 percent as compared with 1980. As was stated, this resolution should be the last of the documents that carry limitations from one period to another. Therefore, efforts will be made to ensure that the individual elements of development and growth will be determined in the most direct manner by the subjective factors of economic operations, and that social activities will satisfy their needs within the process of free exchange of labor.

This orientation will not bypass the budgets in the republics which, as has been announced, will have to undergo certain changes to increase savings. An increase in savings is also evident in the fact that the share of general social and common expenditures in the social product will be reduced from this year's 27.2 percent to 26.7 percent next year. It is thereby envisaged that in 1981 the economy will have free at its disposal 63.3 percent of the social product (the corresponding percentage for 1980 is 62.7 percent).

KOSOVO LEADING ORGANS DISCUSS INVESTMENTS

AU011645 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Dec 80 p 6

["Z.Z." report]

[Text] At a joint session the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo discussed certain topical questions dealing with implementing the investment policy in the province.

On this occasion it was noted that in the past medium-term plan period, investment expenditures were not completely in accordance with the social plan of the province's development, not only according to the level of funds but also according to the way in which they were directed. Insufficient account was taken of the need to change the economy's structure, and expenditures were greatly exceeded on a number of projects under construction. Inflationary tendencies in the economy, as well as a number of subjective weaknesses primarily on the part of investors and contractors, also contributed to that.

At the session it was stressed that in the next medium-term plan of the province's development, investment policy must be in accordance with the goals of economic stabilization and Kosovo's development. The investment policy will ensure a reduction of differences in the level of development and ensure greater employment. For this reason, as was noted, funds that are provided for Kosovo's development must be directed to those goals. This will be determined by appropriate social accords in the province.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo expressed their support for the Kosovo Executive Council's orientation to complete by January next year the work on a detailed and critical review of all current investment projects on which investments were exceeded and to propose and to speed up measures for each of these projects, including the possibility of reexamining the continuation of construction. The need to seek solutions for continuing work on projects under construction with the interested sections of associated labor in the country by means of association of labor and resource pooling was specially stressed at the session.

At the session it was said that the social action for a correct directing of investment expenditure must be the action of the League of Communists, the working people in associated labor and of all other sociopolitical factors, banks, the Chamber of Economy and all organs or the province. To successfully remove and prevent weaknesses and negative trends in investment expenditure, it is necessary to confirm the resolutness and unity of the organizations and leadership of the League of Communists. This great task of the League of Communists, as was said, is part of its involvement in implementing the policy of economic stabilization and of a more rapid development of the province. The conclusions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee and the positions of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo are also directed toward this end.

GLIGORIJEVIC ATTACKS 'ULTRALEFTIST TENDENCIES'

AU311115 Belgrade POLITIKA In Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 80 pp 9-10

[Radmilo Kljajic and Slavica Cedic report]

[Excerpts] Accepting the collective manner of work as an organic part of further developing the self-managing political system, both in the organs and organizations of the League of Communists and in society in general, the city conference of the League of Communists organization of Belgrade at its session yesterday implemented the 1-year term of office for the president of the conference and the 2-year term of office for the secretary of the committee. Dusan Gligorijevic was elected president of the League of Communists conference, and Ratko Butulija secretary of the committee. On the basis of the amendments to the statutory decision of the League of Communists organization, the number of members of the city conference was reduced from 201 to 91 and of the city committee from 19 to 17, and 10 standing commissions were set up.

League of Communists Basic Organization Must Be Ahead of and Not Behind Events

Speaking in his opening speech about the past work of the League of Communists organization in Belgrade and about current tasks in further developing self-managing socioeconomic relations, Dusan Gligorijevic pointed out that the ideological and action training of the League of Communists organization was directed toward working within self-managing institutions, for there is no separate field for the work of communists outside them.

Opposing Self-Management From Ultraleft Positions

"The political activities of the League of Communists in stabilizing economic and social development and further developing socialist self-management necessarily meet with numerous obstacles and difficulties, lack of understanding but also conscious resistance of various kinds. Individual attempts at open opposition to self-management, most frequently in the form of ultraleftist tendencies, have been appearing in our midst recently. It is in fact a matter of individuals and small groups who do not accept an equal position with all the working people in the self-managing system, but try to acquire for themselves a privileged status above the system. In the struggle against self-management, such individuals base their strategy on criticism of everything that exists. Absolutizing criticism and the weak sides of our social practice serves them to negate all the self-managing institutions and all the organized forms of activities of the workers class, including of course the League of Communists. Such utterances in fact boil down to disputing the historic role of the workers class and to searching for alternatives to the self-managing system at a different ideological basis. It is characteristic," Gligorijevic remarked, "that individual champions of nationalist and dogmatic beliefs are now appearing together with them on the same platform. In this way the conflict with self-management becomes their common basis on which they forge links. Linking the little groups of dissatisfied people, careerists and even enemies is characterized by a closed attitude, a tendency to monopoly and activities outside the institutions of the self-managing system. Such activities remind one of the well-known forms in which the elitist intelligentsia in a bourgeois society has also tried to stop progressive social changes."

Further in his speech, Gligorijevic stated that with their criticism of shortcomings in society these little groups do not want to help in overcoming these shortcomings in a self-managing manner but are endeavoring to gain positions for activities outside the self-managing system. Such behavior is grist for the mill of the most reactionary anti-communist circles abroad and among our political emigres. "It is precisely for this reason that such circles carefully follow, comment on and encourage every attempt at anti-self-managing activities in our country. It is therefore understandable that those who indulge in such activities in turn seek their support and acknowledgement," Gligorijevic added.

Public Media Should Be Open to the Sway of Marxist Criticism

"It is clear that such activities have no support and no prospects in our society. But because their protagonists make use of political means, social demagoguery and similar methods, we must oppose them with clear and uncompromising political action. Such action has been effective so far because it has been directed into political work with which self-managing institutions in our system are becoming capable of successfully resisting such occurrences. Through discussions and through informing the public and the party organizations, much has been done in Belgrade to unmask the true nature and aims of anti-self-managing activities. This imposes an even greater obligation on us to develop a public democratic discussion and a struggle of opinions, in which positions are worked out through the widest participation of creative forces. For that purpose it is necessary to develop even more the discussion in the sections and other SAWP forms of activity, respective associations, forums and so forth," Gligorijevic said.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MEETING WITH ROMANIA--Belgrade, 22 Dec (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the joint Romanian-Yugoslav group of technico-scientific collaboration in agriculture and food industry took place in Belgrade. The group examined the fulfillment of the actions planned for 1979-1980 and agreed upon actions for 1981. A protocol was signed. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 22 Dec 80 AU]

BULGARIAN VISITOR--Petur Rusev, president of the Bulgarian Chamber of Economy, and associates visited the Unielektro collective of Belgrade, where Rusev had talks with representatives of electrical equipment producing organizations. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 80 p 7 AU]

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION--A delegation of the DPRK Workers Party's organ NODONG SINMUN visited Ljubljana. The delegation visited the Political School of the Central Committee of the League of Slovenia, the Intercommunal Council of the League of Communists of Slovenia for Notranjsko region, and the editorial office of KOMMUNIST's Slovene edition. The delegation was received by Franc Setinc, Alojz Briski, Joze Smole and Alojz Gojcic, members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 80 p 7 AU]

CYRPUS AKEL DELEGATION--TANJUG--At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium a delegation of the Cyprus Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) led by Deputy General Secretary Andreas Fantis arrived in Belgrade on 9 December. The delegation will stay several days in our country and will hold talks at the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It will also visit the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Dec 80 p 2 AU] Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro; Budimir Banovic, executive secretary of the Presidium; and Petar Boskovic, chief of the group in the LCY Central Committee Presidium sector for international cooperation, had talks with members of the AKEL delegation on 12 December. The delegation was informed about the socioeconomic and political development of Montenegro, and about the current activity of the League of Communists of Montenegro. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Dec 80 p 6 AU]

YOUTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE PRESIDENT--Belgrade, 24 Dec (TANJUG)--The League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Conference today elected Miodrag Vukovic new conference president for a one-year term. Vukovic is assistant lecturer at the law school of the University of Titograd, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro. Miodrag Vukovic was born 25 years ago in Kotor, a town on the Montenegro coast. Until recently he was president of the League of Socialist Youth Conference of Montenegro. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 24 Dec 80 LD]